

The SUBURBAN and COUNTRY HOME FLOWERS, FRUITS and VEGETABLES

EDITED by EDWARD C. VICK

Budding Roses Is an Interesting Art That Amateurs May Practise—A Flower Bed That Will Tell Time.

The best time to bud roses is July and August. There are several kinds of stocks, but the Manetti stock is most generally used. This is imported from Europe in the form of year-old plants; these are planted in nursery rows and budded the following season. Other stocks suitable for budding are the De la Griffe, Rosa rugosa, and Rosa Watsoniana, a Japanese species.

Hardwood cuttings of strong growing kinds can be taken when pruning in the fall and heeled in till rooted. They are then transplanted into rows. These will be ready for budding the following year. Seed of the wild rose is sometimes used and the seedlings used as stock when strong enough to handle.

Bush roses are budded low down, half standards 2 feet high, standards 4 feet, and if the tall weeping standards are needed, 6 feet to 10 feet is about right.

In budding ordinary standards the stock is grown 4 feet high and then topped. All the side buds are rubbed out with the exception of two or three at the top according to the strength of the stock. In the accompanying diagram, Fig. 1, shows a young wood about the size of a pencil, which is the right size for budding.

In taking the buds use a shoot that has borne flowers, selecting plump buds that show no signs of growing. Trim the leaves off, leaving about one

inch of leaf stalk. This is used to hold the bud. Slice off the bud, beginning a half inch above and finishing a half inch below the bud (Fig. 11). Next remove the small piece from the bud with the budding knife as shown in "A" and "B" in the illustration.

To begin work on the stock cut away the thorns where the bud is to be inserted, about two inches from the base of the shoot (Fig. 3). Next make a cross cut through the bark about a half inch long, and another one inch long from this (see Fig. 4). Gently raise the bark at the cross cut with the budding knife (Fig. 5), and insert the bud (Fig. 6 and Fig. 7), pushing it down with the leaf stalk (Fig. 7), afterward tying it firmly with raffia (Fig. 8 and Fig. 9).

The stock shown at Fig. 1 should have two buds inserted. If there are three or more suitable shoots these should be budded, too. In about three or four weeks examine the buds and if they have "struck" or taken they will look plump and green (Fig. 9).

If so, loosen the raffia, and in a few weeks cut with the budding knife, passing it over the raffia on the opposite side to the leaf, leaving it to fall away. If the raffia is tied too tight and allowed to stay too long it will kill the bud. The bud should remain dormant until spring.

When pruning in November cut the shoot away three inches above the bud. When the bud starts growing in the spring cut back close, as illustrated in Fig. 10. The following season cut back to two buds when pruning (Fig. 12).—T. SHEWARD in the Canadian Florist.

Good plants for window and porch boxes are geraniums, nasturtiums, verbena, petunias, vinca, tradescantia, Boston fern, asparagus sprengeri, coleus, rex begonia, cuphea, ageratum, abutilon, heliotrope, forget-me-not, impatiens, lobelia, sinningia, cyperus alternifolius, fuchsia, ivy-leaved geranium, lantana, and pansy.

From this list plants may be selected that can be most conveniently and economically obtained.

Marguerites for winter flowering should be started from cuttings now. Cuttings are growing. Put up as soon as the cuttings are well rooted and pot on into larger sized pots as the plants become root bound in the pots.

A weed is any plant in the wrong place. Vegetables too close together are as injurious to each other as weeds. Thin them out before they are large enough to crowd.

What. On dull days some flowers scarcely open.

Oh! let us live as that flower by flower, shutting in turn, may leave A lingering still for the sunset hour, A charm for the shaded eye!

Some plants open and close their flowers at about certain hours and thus supply the gardener with material for composing a dial of flowers.

The flowers, the organs of fructification, are the chief objects of the material care of Nature. As the flowers mature the bud opens into full bloom, but it again closes when external influences might be injurious to its delicate organs.

Some flowers can bear only the morning air and sun and close up for the remainder of the day. This is especially noticeable in the convolvulus or morning glory, ipomoea, good night or moon flower. Some of the mallows unfold their flowers about noon. The anemone or evening primrose opens its flowers at dusk.

The opening and closing of different flowers at different times during the day makes it possible to make a flower bed that will indicate by the flowers the succession of the hours.

The list of plants is not complete, but with a little attention and plan for the gardener to build on and vary at pleasure.

The condition of the seasons and the temperature and the weather may change the hours of flowering somewhat.



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DIAL OF FLOWERS.

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AGRICULTURAL FIELD DAY.

An elaborate three day programme designed to be of interest not only to every farmer in the State of New Jersey but teachers, pupils and every one interested in agriculture is being planned for the annual field meeting which will be held at the college farm of the State Agricultural College, New Brunswick, June 19, 20 and 21.

Each day there will be demonstrations, educational tours of the farm and practical talks by the Experiment Station specialists, covering every imaginable topic a farmer could be interested in. Decorative and educational exhibits and no lack of social features have been planned to make the programme attractive to women and children. The third week in June was chosen especially as a comparatively slack time for farm work.

Order berry boxes and fruit baskets early and have them shipped at once.

NO MORE INSECTS OR PLANT DISEASES.

Now that plant quarantine No. 37 of the Agricultural Department is in effect, prohibiting the importation of plants without a permit, there will be no more garden insects or plant diseases. If there are it will be the fault of the Federal Horticultural Board, for no insects or diseases can enter now except with the permission of the board. Do not discard the sprayers and insecticides, however, as they will still be useful to combat old and new troubles that are bound to appear.

Perhaps the present Congress may find the right mixture for use on the Horticultural Board.

ENGLISH VIEW ARGUMENTS AS "CAMOUFLAGE."

It must be conducive to considerable chagrin for the members of the Federal Horticultural Board to note the impression that their attitude with regard to Quarantine 37 has created in the English mind. In discussing the embargo and its reception among American trade interests an English trade journal says: "As we remarked when the subject was first discussed, the arguments about the exclusion of insects and other pests are mere 'camouflage' and are not apparently taken very seriously by any of the parties concerned." This is rather stinging comment in view of the fact that the Federal Horticultural Board has repeatedly tried to disclaim any other motive than that of prevention of disease and insect introduction.

This trade journal accurately nails one regrettable feature of the controversy when it observes, from the standpoint of an outsider, that "opinions for or against depend almost entirely upon the effect which the prohibition is presumed to bring about with regard to the financial interests of the writers." If from the first criticism and condemnations of the ruling had been based less on personal feelings and individual interests and more on the welfare of the horticultural industry as a whole and on principles of fairness and justice much time and effort could have been saved and perhaps more accomplished toward the modifying of the obnoxious dictum.

—A. T. De La Mare.

It is not too late to plant dahlias and gladioli. A succession of plantings

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NO LIQUID FERTILIZER FOR NEWLY PLANTED ROSES.

Never attempt to hasten the growth of newly planted roses with liquid manure. The roots have no hold of the soil and their growth has been checked and there are insufficient active roots to assimilate the additional food or tonic afforded. Soil stagnation will result and the fertilizer will be wasted.

When newly planted roses start to grow the roots will be fine and tender and liquid manure may be too strong for them.

Established plants growing well will be found good feeders. This same theory applies to other plants with equal force.

Newly planted roses will be benefited by a mulch of manure over the roots on top of the soil to keep the earth from drying out.

RAPID GROWING CLIMBER.

Polygonum aubertii is a splendid, rapid growing, hardy climber. It produces foamy sprays of white flowers at the extremities of the branches during the late summer and autumn. A well established plant is a very pleasing sight.

Another good variety is polygonum multiflorum, with its bright green, heart shaped leaves and masses of foamy flowers from the axils of each leaf during September and October.

If sowing seeds of annuals was neglected plants can be obtained from

SURPLUS SALE OF FINE STRONG PLANTS cheap after DECORATION DAY to clean up. GIANT flowered chrysanthemums in all colors. FINE novelty mums. MAMMOTH verbena, marigolds, both tall and dwarf cosmos, sinningia, lobelia, calendula, double stock dusty miller, helianthus, feverfew, double ageratum, sweet alyssum, scabiosa, double stock dusty miller, lantana, iris, Canterbury bell, sweet william, pyrethrum, hardy asters, rudbeckia, helianthus, phlox, ribbon grass, coreopsis, bellis, and all perennials. COLLECTION of any 12 for \$5.00; any 25 for \$10.00; any 50 for \$15.00; any 100 for \$25.00. POST-DECORATION DAY SALE NOTICE and receive 10% extra plants. ORDER to-day—after the cold late spring NOW IS BEST and ONLY RIGHT TIME TO PLANT.

CABBAGE, EGG, pepper, celery, parsley, tomato plants, any 20 for \$1.00. THE HARTWOLDEN GARDENS, Greenvale, N. Y.

florists and set out, so the garden may have an abundance of their bright flowers.

In England florists this spring offered sweet pea plants. This may be a good idea for American florists.

Lilies showing stem roots should be top dressed.

Watch for suckers or sprouts shooting out below the bud on budded roses. Keep these sprouts from the wild root cut back.

COMING EXHIBITIONS.

The following exhibitions will be held during June, on the dates given: Detroit, Mich.—Annual exhibition of the American Peony Society; date not yet fixed.

June 3 and 4, Bryn Mawr, Pa.—Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, outdoor cut flowers.

June 13, Providence, R. I.—Rhode Island Horticultural Society, roses and spring flowers.

June 21-22, Boston, Mass.—Massachusetts Horticultural Society, roses and peonies.

June 21-22, New York—American Sweet Pea Society at American Museum of Natural History, sweet peas.

June 24-25, Jonkintown, Pa.—Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, sweet peas, hardy perennials and hybrid perennials.

June 25-26, Newport, R. I.—Newport Horticultural Society, summer show.

CUTWORMS.

When the grower enters his well kept garden, in which a day or two before he has set out a fine lot of cabbage or tomato plants, and finds that a goodly part of them have been cut off near the roots by some invisible and insidious foe, he is likely to become discouraged at the effort to fight the stealthy attacks of these nocturnal marauders, and to wonder whether the game is worth the candle, especially after the plants which he resents are attacked in the same manner.

If he is familiar with the habits of cutworms, however, he will, before replying, make a search in the soil within a few inches of the base of the damaged plant, and will probably be rewarded by uncovering a smooth, greasy looking, gray or brownish caterpillar from an inch to an inch and a half in length, the foe which he is seeking.

Cutworms are the young or larvae of a number of kinds of medium sized

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Insects and Plant Diseases Are Outlawed, but Sprayers, Insecticides and Fungicides Should Still Be Kept Ready for Use Until the Law Is Made to Act on the Pests.

grayish or brownish moths, and are likely to be found wherever a garden has been allowed to grow up in weeds the previous season. They pass the winter as half-grown caterpillars buried in the earth, and in spring come forth with a several months' appetite which they satisfy with the first edible vegetation that comes to hand, this often being the gardener's choicest transplanted vegetables. As the season goes on, they become mature and enter the ground, there undergoing the transformation which are completed by the issuance of the moth in midsummer.

If the garden is known to have been weedy last season, the proverbial ounce of prevention may be exercised by scattering thinly over it, just before setting out the plants, a poisoned bait. This is prepared by mixing thoroughly a quart of dry bran with one or two level teaspoonfuls of white arsenic or paris green. It is then made into a wet mash by the addition of a quart or more of water, into which has been stirred a half cup of cheap syrup or molasses. It may be scattered thinly over the field a day or two before planting, or will serve as a protection to the newly set plants if a little is sprinkled around the roots after wetting them down. Better results are secured by putting out poison after sunset, since cutworms begin to feed about dusk.

Care should be taken that this bait is scattered thinly, as it might be dangerous to children or domestic animals.

In small gardens, transplanted vegetables may be protected by surrounding their stems when setting them out with a somewhat stiff paper band extending from about an inch below the surface to two or three inches above. Tin cans with ends removed afford similar protection.

A fertilizer distributor is now offered that distributes the fertilizer in a ring about the plants in the position where it is needed and cutworms will not cross a ring of lime or the caustic material contained in commercial fertilizers.

The Roman Catholic monks, or the observers of the Roman Catholic ritual, compiled a catalogue of flowers for every day of the year, and dedicated each flower to a particular saint, on account of its blooming about the time of a saint's festival. Thus laurestina, viburnum tinus, represented the first day of the year, St. John's day. St. John was an Irish saint of the sixth century. Groundsel, senecio vulgaris, St. Macarius, a saint of Alexandria, A. D. 284, and so on through every day of the year.

The oldest living thing in the world is thought to be the famous cypress in the churchyard of the village of Santa Maria del Tule, a few miles from Mexico city. Experts have estimated its age at between five and six thousand years. It is said to have been a strippling two hundred years old when Cheops built the great Pyramid.

—Exchange.

The common paper wasp which nests beneath the eaves of porches and outbuildings will prove its friendliness if given opportunity by effectively freeing cabbage plants near its above from these destructive caterpillars upon which it feeds its ever-hungry young.

Where space is limited the gardener may grow cucumbers and muskmelons in training the plants against a building or over a fence. They may be trained to strings or to poultry wire.

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inches high, were simply a mass of yellow flowers and the stems were also attractive. So notwithstanding the warning I have a good sized clump of the plants growing in my garden and will risk keeping them within bounds and consider the introduction quite fortunate. If the plants are as pretty in the autumn as they are in the spring it will surely prove an acquisition.

Seed corn wet with warm water can be tanned before sowing with a teaspoonful of salt to the peck. Thoroughly mix and dry before sowing. Tanned corn is not relished by crows.

It is not too late to plant cabbage plants, lettuce, onion sets, onion seed, peas, parsnips, radishes, carrots, Brussels sprouts, leeks, tomato plants, lima beans, radishes, spinach, beets, parsnips, corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes.

Waste no time in getting peas in the ground. Ten days later a second planting can be made. A pint or pound of seed will plant a row 100 feet long.

In small gardens corn can be planted in drills three feet apart, thinning the plants to ten to fourteen inches in the rows.

Sweet potato plants should be set in ridges four feet apart, with the plants 14 inches apart.

One of the earliest spring butterflies to haunt our gardens is the dancing white sprite recognized by few as the parent of the disgusting velvety green caterpillar which in midsummer and fall works such destruction to our cabbage plants. This pest, the imported cabbage butterfly, passes the winter in the chrysalis, attached to old cabbage stalks and fences, buildings and similar protections. As soon as cabbage, cauliflower, and like crops are available, the eggs are deposited singly upon the leaves. The caterpillars reach their growth in a short time, and there may be several generations annually. By fall, they may readily become so abundant as to riddle considerable plantings of cabbage, and their work may not cease with the winter, as they burrow into the heads and may thus be carried into storage.

Spraying or dusting with arsenate of lead or the use of bordeaux lead or pyrox will prove effective. The treatment should be begun when the plants are quite small and should be repeated two or three times during the season. Since the cabbage head grows from the inside, and the outer leaves are usually removed before cooking, there is no danger that persons eating cabbage so treated will be poisoned.

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ence or house a trellis of strings or poultry wire should be made and the plants trained to this. It may be necessary to tie the plants to the support at first, but it will be found that the tendrils of the vines soon hold the plant to the trellis.

The Japanese climbing cucumbers rank first for training qualities, because of the numerous tendrils which aid the plant in climbing, says the State College of Agriculture. One advantage of the growing on trellises is that the cucumbers are evenly green, instead of having a white side, with those which lie on the ground.

Seed may be sown now for small onions for pickling.

ROSE CHAFERS.

Look out for rose chafers or rose bugs. They will be found on roses, fruit trees and in the vegetable garden.

These